

### Remarks

Applicant respectfully requests that this Amendment After Final Action be admitted under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116.

Applicant submits that this Amendment presents claims in better form for consideration on appeal. Furthermore, applicant believes that consideration of this Amendment could lead to favorable action that would remove one or more issues for appeal.

No claims have been amended. No claims have been canceled. Therefore, claims 23 are now presented for examination.

Claims 1-2, 4-11, 13-14, 16, 17 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (a) as being anticipated by Kobayashi (UK Patent Application 234920). Further, claims 3, 12, 15, 18-21 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi.

Kobayashi discloses an option apparatus for a portable terminal unit. The option apparatus of Kobayashi comprises a radio transceiver 11, an infrared transceiver 163, and a connector 12; and the portable terminal unit of Kobayashi comprises a radio transceiver 21, infrared transceiver 293, and a connector 60a. In the option apparatus of Kobayashi, a radio transceiver 21 converts electric signals supplied from the control circuit into RF signals (Kobayashi, p. 13, lines 1-2), and a light emitting unit 161 converts electric signals received from the infrared transmitter/receiver 163 into infrared radiation (Kobayashi, p. 14, lines 12-18).

Claim 1 of the present application recites:

...  
a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver  
and the radio frequency transceiver to convert  
information received from the infrared transceiver  
to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio  
frequency data system and to convert information  
received from the radio frequency transceiver to an  
infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port.

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kobayashi of a processor converting information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format or converting information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format. The Examiner asserts:

. . . Kobayashi does in fact to this particular limitation as well as other claimed limitation. Specifically, with regards to Kobayashi teaching the conversion from IR to RF and RF to IR [page 9, lines 8-13]. Kobayashi further teaches a control circuit comprising a (CPU) [figure 3, control circuit 12]. This processor of the control is shown to process signals between transceivers [page 13, lines 8-11] and convert signals into IR [page 35, lines 7-9].

See Office Action at page 9, paragraph 30.

Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's characterization of Kobayashi. Referring to the sections relied on by the Examiner, Kobayashi discloses a control circuit that converts reception data into infrared radiation. In addition the control circuit supplies data extracted from the infrared radiation to a radio transmitter/receiver, which converts the signal into a radio signal. Kobayashi at page 35, line 7 – page 36, line 3. However, the control circuit in Kobayashi is coupled to a radio transceiver and an infrared transceiver (Figure 3).

Kobayashi explicitly teaches that a transceiver "converts transmission data <infrared radiation supplied by the infrared type connection apparatus 16> into a radio signal" (Kobayashi, p. 36, line 3) with respect to converting infrared data. With respect to converting RF data, Kobayashi teaches a transceiver that "converts reception data <an electric signal that is converted from a received radio signal> into infrared radiation" (Kobayashi, p. 35, lines 8-9). Thus, Kobayashi does not teach that these conversions are fully performed by the control circuit 12, as the Examiner indicates. If anything, Kobayashi teaches away from the limitations in claim 1 since the CPU within the control circuit does no conversion.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and include additional limitations. Therefore, claims 2-6 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 7 recites:

...  
a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port.

Thus, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 7 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Since claims 8-14 depend from claim 7 and include additional limitations, claims 8-14 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 15 recites:

...  
a processor coupled to the first and second infrared transceivers and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the first and second infrared transceivers to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to at least one of the plurality of infrared data ports

Accordingly, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 15 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Because claims 20 and 21 depend from claim 15 and include additional limitations, claims 20 and 21 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 16 recites “converting the information from an infrared format to a radio frequency format at a processor” and “converting the information from a radio frequency format to an infrared signal at a processor”, respectively. Therefore, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claims 16 and 17 are also patentable over Kobayashi. Claims 18 and 19 depend from claims 16 and 17, respectively, and include

additional limitations. Consequently, claims 18 and 19 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 22 recites:

...  
a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver  
and the radio frequency transceiver to convert  
information received from the infrared transceiver  
to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio  
frequency data system and to convert information  
received from the radio frequency transceiver to an  
infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port  
...

Thus, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 22 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Since claim 23 depends from claim 22 and includes additional limitations, claim 23 is also patentable over Kobayashi.


Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections have been overcome, and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at (303) 740-1980 if there remains any issue with allowance of the case.

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,  
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